
REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE
BOARD

OF THE

Committee of Seventy

TO THE

General Committee

ON THE

Investigation of the Election

OF NOVEMBER 2, 1909

*Presented at a Meeting of the General Committee
March 11, 1910*

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OFFICERS
OF
THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY

JOHN C. WINSTON, *Chairman*
RICHARD L. AUSTIN, *Treasurer*
THOMAS RAE BURN WHITE, *Counsel*
E. L. D. ROACH, *Executive Secretary*

EXECUTIVE BOARD
RICHARD L. AUSTIN
WILLIAM C. BULLITT
RUSSELL DUANE
SAMUEL S. FELS
FRANCIS A. LEWIS
CHARLES L. McKEEHAN
GEORGE W. NORRIS
JOHN C. WINSTON
DR. GEORGE WOODWARD

Permanent offices of the Committee are maintained at 708 Bulletin Building.

TELEPHONES

Bell, Walnut 2413 Keystone, Race 1111

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE
COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY TO THE GENERAL
COMMITTEE, AT A MEETING HELD AT THE
CITY CLUB MARCH 11, 1910, ON THE INVESTI-
GATION OF THE ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 2,
1909.

To the Members of the Committee of Seventy:

GENTLEMEN:—Immediately after the election of November 2, 1909, your Executive Board met, and, as a result of numerous complaints laid before it, resolved to investigate the many charges that said election was characterized by gross fraud in the matter of the "assistance" of voters, by interference by the police with the conduct of the election, by the illegal arrest of voters, by the disregard of magistrates' discharges and by brutality and intimidation.

Shortly thereafter, on Tuesday, November 9, 1909, a general meeting of the Committee of Seventy was held, at which seventy-eight persons were present, of whom forty-seven were members of the Committee. The following resolution was unanimously adopted.

"Resolved, that the Committee of Seventy heartily approves the resolution passed by the Executive Committee authorizing an investigation of the recent election irregularities and extends its hearty support financially and otherwise."

The investigation referred to in this resolution had been begun immediately after the election and was continued from that time until the election of February 15, 1910. The force engaged in the conduct of this investigation has included the Executive Secretary, a number of investigators or canvassers working under him and several lawyers, who gave all or most of their time to this work, in addition to the services volunteered by one or two attorneys, members of the Committee, in connection with the investigation of special cases.

HOW INVESTIGATION WAS CONDUCTED.

It is not possible, within the limits of this report, to give a detailed or adequate statement of the amount of work done, but some idea can be gathered from a general summary of the facts. 553 election districts were investigated, which was all the ground that could be adequately covered in the time mentioned, with the funds at the Committee's disposal. In the investigation of these districts and the criminal prosecutions which grew out of it, more than five thousand witnesses were examined. The greater number of these witnesses were seen at their own homes or places of employment by the Committee's investigators, but a large proportion, including all those whose testimony was to be used in criminal prosecutions, were examined by attorneys acting for the Committee and the statements of the witnesses were taken stenographically. Many cases were investigated with a view to criminal prosecution, in which the evidence when finally collected did not seem to justify such action. Rejecting such cases, ninety-one arrests were made and the defendants were held for court. So far thirty-eight indictments have been found. Pending the trial of these cases our counsel prefers that we do not publish details as to the evidence.

WHAT THE INVESTIGATION PROVES.

It may be said, however, that the investigation conducted as aforesaid, proves that there were two abuses incident to this election, which were deliberately and systematically planned; were wide-spread in extent and of the utmost gravity and importance in character. The first is that a large number of voters were illegally accompanied into the polling booths by other persons, under the pretense of giving them "assistance" in the marking of their ballots. For reasons hereafter stated, your committee estimates the number of such assisted voters to have been about 38,000. Only a very insignificant per-

centage of them labored under any disability, physical, mental or educational, in the marking of their ballots. The scheme was planned and perpetrated for the purpose of insuring that this body of voters should vote the regular Republican ticket. It is well recognized that bribery on a large scale is impossible, or at least impracticable, unless the ballots can be marked by those who give the bribes, and that weak or timid voters cannot be effectively controlled unless it is known how they mark their ballots. Inasmuch as a voter who refuses "assistance" thereby gives notice that he does not intend to vote according to the wishes of those who offer him "assistance," an offer of "assistance" by a division leader, municipal officeholder or other person recognized as an influential worker for the dominant party, proves an effective method of intimidation.

A CAREFULLY PLANNED SCHEME.

It has been a matter of common knowledge in the community that at the election of November, 1909, voters were assisted to an extent hitherto unknown in Philadelphia elections, but we believe that the community does not realize how skilfully and systematically the scheme was planned and executed, the extent to which it was practised, the influence it had in rolling up the Republican majority, or how great a menace it was to the secrecy of the ballot.

About a week before election two of the three County Commissioners of the City of Philadelphia, viz., Harry D. Beaton and Robert J. Moore, obtained from Alexander Simpson, Jr., Esq., who is counsel for the Board of County Commissioners, an opinion in the following form.

"Under the decision in Beaver County Elections, 12 Pa. County Court Repts., 227, at the *regular election* the voter himself is the sole judge of his own disability, and is entitled to have assistance in the preparation of his ballot if he declares his disability. Neither the election officers nor any-

one else can decide that he does not need assistance if he declares that he does.

(Signed) ALEX. SIMPSON, JR.,
Atty. for City Commissioners."

This was the entire opinion.

The two majority Commissioners, Messrs. Beaston and Moore, did not show this opinion to the minority Commissioner, Frank J. Gorman, nor did they even tell him that they had obtained it, a suppression wholly in violation of the practise of the Commissioners' office. Commissioner Gorman first learned of the existence of this opinion on the day before election from the judge of an election precinct, who had received what purported to be a copy of it, through the mail. It is unnecessary to comment at length upon the motives which prompted the request for this opinion. No one could have supposed that persons really in need of assistance because of disability would have been denied it. The real motive is made sufficiently clear by subsequent events. It was part of a wholesale and systematic attack upon the secrecy of the ballot and the first step was to secure the apparent sanction of an eminent lawyer to the Republican Organization's construction of the law.

A garbled statement of the foregoing opinion was printed on a large poster, which was hung on election day in practically every election booth in the city. The poster purported to be an enlarged copy of instructions given to the election officers by the County Commissioners. It contained an alleged copy of the opinion signed "Alexander Simpson, Jr." which was similar to the above-quoted opinion really furnished by Mr. Simpson, except that it omitted the important words "if he declares his disability." The opinion of counsel, as printed on the poster, was as follows:

"Under the decision in Beaver County Elections, 12 Pa. County Court Repts. 227, at the *regular election the voter himself is the sole judge of his own disability*, and is entitled to have assistance in the prepara-

tion of his ballot and the Judge of Election *must allow the voter any assistance he may desire.*

(Signed) ALEX. SIMPSON, JR.,
Atty. for County Commissioners."

These posters bear the stamp of the Dunlap Printing Company, the same company which prints the official papers for the City of Philadelphia, including the instructions of the County Commissioners to election officers. Whether it was printed by the direct order of Commissioners Beaston and Moore, your Committee has been unable to ascertain.

38,000 "ASSISTED" VOTERS.

With the foregoing statement of the law prominently and authoritatively displayed in every election booth in the city, the Republican Organization rode rough shod over every effort to guard the secrecy of the ballot and confine the statute regarding assistance of voters to its legitimate purpose, and proceeded to mark about 38,000 ballots at the election. As has been stated, lack of time and money prevented the Committee from canvassing more than 553 divisions out of a total of 1174, but the divisions investigated were distributed generally throughout the city, were selected by your Committee with a view of being fairly representative of the entire number of divisions and your Committee has no reason to doubt that the number of voters who were "assisted" in the divisions canvassed furnishes a fair basis for determining the total number "assisted" throughout the city. The actual number of votes illegally marked in the presence of another, of which your Committee has collected the evidence, is 18,790. At the same ratio the total number throughout the city would be, and we believe was, 38,000.

NO DISABILITY CLAIMED.

In an overwhelming majority of these cases the voter declared no disability and made no pretence that he labored under any in-

firmity, physical, mental or educational, which would prevent him from exercising his franchise. In a very large proportion of cases, even the request for assistance, did not come in the first instance from the voter, but came from one of the active Republican workers at the polls, who, in most cases, were policemen and other municipal office holders. In the more flagrant cases, a substantial majority of the total number of ballots cast were marked, not by the voter, but by two or three organization workers. Thus in the Third Division of the Twelfth Ward, out of a total vote of 184, about 125 were "assisted" votes. Most of these ballots were marked by two men, both of whom are city employees, and one of the registration officers also had a large hand in it. Only three or four voters in that division labored under any disability. With these exceptions those who were assisted declared no disability. In some cases they simply told the judge they wanted some one to go into the booth with them. Where they neglected to do this, an organization worker, and in some instances the judge of election, prompted them to request assistance or offered the assistance and hustled the voter into the booth. Watchers and workers of the minority parties who objected, were pointed to Mr. Simpson's opinion and told to keep quiet or get out of the booth. In the Seventeenth Division of the Twenty-sixth Ward, out of a total of 280 votes cast, about 150 were "assisted" votes, the chief offenders being an employee in the office of the Recorder of Deeds and an employee in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions. In this division the judge of election was persuaded to put a stop to the outrage for a while, but it prevailed during the early morning and was resumed towards the close of the day. In the Thirteenth Division of the Fifth Ward 153 votes were cast, of which number more than fifty were "assisted" votes. The assistance was done for the most part by an employee in the office of the Recorder of Deeds and a constable. In this division one voter was offered assistance

and refused it, and resented the offer having been made without his request, upon which he was knocked down and arrested. In the Twenty-sixth Division of the Seventh Ward out of a total vote of 190, between sixty and seventy "assisted" votes were cast. This division furnished a somewhat extreme illustration of the construction placed by the party workers upon the instructions received from the County Commissioners and their counsel. The vigorous objections from the minority party watchers caused a cessation of the "assistance" for a while, until the ward leader came and instructed the election officers that Mr. Simpson's instructions were to be followed absolutely. The work of marking ballots then proceeded. One of the inspectors received assistance; so also did the owner of the premises at which the election was held, though expressly disclaiming any actual disability. Among those assisted was a man who was active throughout the day in marking the ballots of other persons. Practically none of the assisted voters in the division claimed any disability and a number of them stated in response to questions by the minority watchers and workers that they had no disability. In the Twenty-seventh Division of the First Ward out of 287 votes east, nearly 200 were "assisted" votes, most of the marking being done by a detective in the Coroner's office, a police officer in citizen's clothes and a clerk in the Recorder of Deeds office.

The foregoing illustrations, although among the more flagrant cases, furnish an idea of the nature and extent of the scheme. In this way and by these methods more than 18,000 ballots were marked in 553 divisions, an average of about thirty-five votes to a division.

INDICTMENTS QUASHED.

In some of the more flagrant cases, where from 100 to 200 ballots were thus illegally marked, arrests were made of the election officers and the persons most active in marking the ballots, and warrants were sworn out

by persons in the division who had knowledge of the facts and who were willing to prosecute, the Committee furnishing the necessary funds. In due time indictments were found in a number of these cases, the indictments charging all the defendants with conspiracy to violate the secrecy of the ballot, and also charging the election judges with neglect of duty in allowing such violation of the secrecy of the ballot to take place. A few days before the February election, on motion of the defendants' counsel, Judge Staake quashed the indictments on the ground that there were some technical defects in them. The opinion has been very generally misunderstood. The Court held that there were certain informalities in the bills of indictment, but at the same time expressly stated that for an election judge to permit a large number of voters to be accompanied into the booth, without any declaration or disability, is a crime. The defendants are being re-indicted and your Committee hopes that they will be tried without unnecessary delay.

POLICE OFFICERS VIOLATE THE LAW.

The investigation has further satisfied your Committee that over one hundred police officers acted in gross violation of the law and of their official duty at the November election, not merely in being present at and officiously active about the polls, but also in making brutal assaults and unwarranted arrests. This evidence, or as much of it as seemed reliable and trustworthy, was carefully collected and on February 2, 1910, a letter was written by your Chairman to Henry Clay, Director of the Department of Public Safety of the City of Philadelphia, calling his attention to serious violations of law by 108 police officers. The names of these officers were furnished to the Director and also a statement of the nature of the charges against them and your Committee offered and requested an opportunity to lay the evidence in support of its charges before the Director, or before a Police Board of Inquiry, at such time as the Director

might fix. No reply, beyond a bare acknowledgment of this communication, has been received. After waiting a proper length of time, it is the purpose of your Committee to take the matter up again.

The investigation of the Committee also covered a number of assaults upon and the illegal arrests of voters who were endeavoring to act as watchers at the polls and were manfully struggling against great odds to prevent wholesale violations of law. These matters have long been public property and need not be referred to here in detail. It is sufficient to say at this time that in all cases where the evidence appeared to justify arrests, these arrests have been made.

The cost of the investigation up to this time has been \$8,261.64.

CHARGES FULLY SUSTAINED.

In conclusion, your Committee respectfully reports that its investigation of the November election has fully demonstrated the truth of the charges made at the time of the election and has shown that the conditions that prevailed were even worse than was then thought. The gravity of the offence against the secrecy of the ballot can scarcely be overstated. No doubt our statute regulating the assistance of voters greatly needs to be strengthened and improved. The present provision is loose and uncertain. The courts have construed it in different ways and as matters stand to-day, the law on this point is pretty much whatever the dominant political party choose to consider it. But no possible construction of the statute can justify or excuse the daring, unscrupulous and wholesale attack on the secrecy of the ballot that characterized the November election in this city, and more important even than an improvement in the statute, is a public recognition and realization of the gravity of the offence that was committed. It is a serious matter for one man to accompany another into the polling booth and participate in or direct the marking of his ballot. The wholesale assistance of voters takes place mainly in districts which contain a large number of

venal or ignorant classes. The average citizen has little conception of the number of people in Philadelphia who will sell their votes for a small sum and of the larger number who are intimidated by fear of a political organization and who instead of exercising their own judgment will obey the order of a political superior unless they are protected in casting their ballots in secret. Moreover bribery cannot be successfully practiced on a very large scale unless the votes are unmistakably delivered when the bribes are paid. The usual method is for the briber or his agent to accompany the voter into the polling booth, mark the ballot, hand the ballot to the voter and at the same time pay him his price. Thus the compartment erected by law to preserve the voter from improper influence while exercising the highest prerogative of citizenship is used as a cover for the consummation of a crime. No less objectionable is the intimidation practiced upon timid voters or officeholders, or upon others who for various reasons fear political influence, by demanding that they permit themselves to be assisted in the marking of their ballots. They are afraid to refuse assistance, and when it is offered and accepted, it means that the vote is cast by a representative of a political organization who is sent into the booth for that purpose.

We have no doubt that convictions ought to be had in a large number of the cases which we have instituted, but at the same time we do not hesitate to say that the law in this particular is greatly in need of amendment and good citizens should unite to strengthen this provision of the act at the next session of the Legislature to the end that elections may be conducted in accordance with the Constitution of the Commonwealth, which ordains that "elections shall be free and equal" and "that secrecy in voting be preserved."

Approved at a meeting of the Executive Board held March 1, 1910.

JOHN C. WINSTON,
Chairman.

E. L. D. ROACH,
Executive Secretary.

LIST OF DIVISIONS INVESTIGATED

First Ward	18	Divisions
Second Ward	20	Divisions
Third Ward	12	Divisions
Fourth Ward	14	Divisions
Fifth Ward	12	Divisions
Sixth Ward	6	Divisions
Seventh Ward	22	Divisions
Eighth Ward	15	Divisions
Ninth Ward	9	Divisions
Tenth Ward	20	Divisions
Eleventh Ward	1	Division
Twelfth Ward	9	Divisions
Thirteenth Ward	17	Divisions
Fourteenth Ward	18	Divisions
Fifteenth Ward	30	Divisions
Sixteenth Ward	12	Divisions
Seventeenth Ward	5	Divisions
Eighteenth Ward	20	Divisions
Nineteenth Ward	30	Divisions
Twentieth Ward	21	Divisions
Twenty-first Ward	21	Divisions
Twenty-second Ward	2	Divisions
Twenty-third Ward	3	Divisions
Twenty-fourth Ward	30	Divisions
Twenty-fifth Ward	20	Divisions
Twenty-sixth Ward	26	Divisions
Twenty-seventh Ward	12	Divisions
Tewnty-eighth Ward	15	Divisions
Twenty-ninth Ward	18	Divisions
Thirtieth Ward	15	Divisions
Thirty-first Ward	5	Divisions
Thirty-second Ward	6	Divisions
Thirty-third Ward	5	Divisions
Thirty-fourth Ward	5	Divisions
Thirty-fifth Ward	3	Divisions
Thirty-sixth Ward	22	Divisions
Thirty-seventh Ward	8	Divisions
Thirty-eighth Ward	1	Division
Thirty-ninth Ward	5	Divisions
Fortieth Ward	2	Divisions
Forty-first Ward	2	Divisions
Forty-second Ward	3	Divisions
Forty-third Ward	1	Division
Forty-fourth Ward	4	Divisions
Forty-fifth Ward	1	Division
Forty-sixth Ward	5	Divisions
Forty-seventh Ward	2	Divisions

FUTURE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

On behalf of the Executive Board, Mr. C. L. McKeehan made a report regarding the future work of the Committee. He reported that the Executive Board is unanimously of opinion that it is of great importance for the Committee of Seventy to continue its efforts to secure the proper conduct of elections, and especially to continue the work begun last summer in regard to the registration of voters. The work last summer was done by an inexperienced force of men and in a short space of time. Notwithstanding these handicaps, much good was accomplished. In response to the request of the Executive Board, the City Committees of the Republican, Democratic and William Penn parties formally declared themselves in favor of an honest registration and offered to cooperate with the Committee of Seventy. The Committee canvassed 359 divisions prior to the first registration day and a list of 25,000 names, appearing on the assessors' lists of persons not qualified to register, were furnished to the various political parties. A considerable amount of evidence was laid before the Registration Commissioners for their assistance in the appointment of Registrars and the Board is informed by the Commissioners that this evidence was of great assistance to them. After the registration was completed, the Board succeeded in having 992 names, illegally registered, stricken from the lists. A number of instances of illegal registration were discovered and 19 persons have been arrested and indicted. One of them has been tried, convicted and sentenced.

The Committee is now well equipped for the continuation of this work. It has a permanent office in the Bulletin Building, in which is filed all the data collected with reference to the registration of 1909. Its permanent office force, consisting of the Executive Secretary and two assistants, have now had considerable experience in this work, are thoroughly familiar with it and are well

equipped to take charge of it. The cost of maintaining this permanent organization, including office rent and stenographer, will be \$5,000 a year. The employment of a number of canvassers, prior to and during the registration period, and legal expenses, will require an additional \$5,000, so that about \$10,000 annually will be required to properly prosecute this work. The Executive Board is of opinion that the efforts of this Committee have been responsible in large part for the fact that there has been up to the present time no widespread violation of the Personal Registration Act, and that the continued efficiency of the statute is dependent upon the continued existence of a non-partisan body of citizens who will insist upon a faithful obedience to the act and who will punish violations of it.

After some remarks by Judge Jenkins, J. M. Dodge, W. W. Justice, F. H. Strawbridge, W. C. Bullitt, Dr. Woodward and others, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

"Resolved, that the Committee of Seventy approves the recommendation of the Executive Board that this Committee shall continue its efforts to enforce obedience to the provisions of the Personal Registration Act, and to insure the proper conduct of elections in this city. The Executive Board is instructed to proceed in accordance with the terms of this resolution and the members of the Committee guarantee the raising of a fund of \$10,000 for maintaining the executive organization of the Committee and for carrying on its work during the ensuing year."

Philadelphia,, 1910.

TO RICHARD L. AUSTIN,
Treasurer, The Committee of Seventy,
116 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

I will contribute dollars for the use of the
Committee of Seventy, toward the \$10,000 pledged at the meeting of the
General Committee, March 11, 1910. Enlosed find \$.....

Name

Address

STATEMENT
OF
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
from December 21, 1908, to February 28, 1910.

Receipts.

Contributions	\$16,253.50
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Disbursements.

Furniture for office	\$223.77
Printing	647.26
Office expenses	2,220.00
Rent	410.21
Compensation of canvass- ers	4,318.99
Prosecution of election and registration frauds, including investigations and legal expenses	4,505.60
Stenographers and clerks	1,371.90
Secretary's salary	1,035.00
Sundries	68.60
Balance on hand	1,452.17
	<hr/> \$16,253.50

RICHARD L. AUSTIN,
Treasurer.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
(*Pennsylvania*)

PHILADELPHIA, 10th March, 1910.

We have examined the accounts of Richard L. Austin, Esq., Treasurer of The Committee of Seventy for the period 21st December, 1908, to 28th February, 1910, and found them to be correct and correctly set forth in the foregoing statement.

(Signed) LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. &
MONTGOMERY.
Certified Public Accountants.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY

(The first address is the residence address;
the second one is the business.)

RICHARD L. AUSTIN,
Rex and Seminole Aves., Germantown,
116 South Third Street.

JOHN E. BAIRD,
1506 N. Sixteenth Street.
307 Real Estate Trust Building.

JAMES BATEMAN,
134 W. Washington Lane, Germantown,
122 S. Front Street.

GEORGE I. BODINE,
Sunset Ave., Chestnut Hill,
129 S. Fourth Street.

FRANKLIN N. BREWER,
1410 Pine Street.
Thirteenth and Market Streets.

WILLIAM C. BULLITT,
222 South Nineteenth Street.
Bullitt Building.

GEORGE BURNHAM, JR.,
Berwyn, Chester Co., Pa.,
1218 Chestnut Street.

HERBERT L. CLARK,
School House Lane, Germantown,
321 Chestnut Street.

PERCY H. CLARK,
Cynwyd, Pa.,
321 Chestnut Street.

HENRY H. COLLINS,
Bryn Mawr.
226 Columbia Ave.

S. W. COLTON, JR.,
3409 Powelton Ave.,
321 Chestnut Street.

MORRIS LLEWELLYN COOKE,
401 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown,

FRANCIS R. COPE, JR.,
E. Washington Lane, Germantown,
West End Trust Building.

FRANK MILES DAY,
Mt. Airy, Philadelphia,
925 Chestnut Street.

HENRY T. DECHERT,
3930 Walnut Street,
West End Trust Building.

JAMES AYLWARD DEVELIN,
6052 Overbrook Ave.,
400 Chestnut Street.

LOUIS DI BERARDINO,
821 Christian Street.

JAMES M. DODGE,
Clapier St., cor McKean, Germantown.
Care of Link Belt Co., Nicetown.

RUSSELL DUANE,
2028 DeLancey Place,
1617 Land Title Building.

FRANKLIN S. EDMONDS,
7818 Lincoln Drive,
614 Franklin Building.

POWELL EVANS,
Devon, Pa.
517 Arch Street.

SAMUEL S. FELS,
Thirty-ninth and Walnut Streets,
Seventy-third and Woodland Ave.

VIVIAN FRANK GABLE,
201 N. Thirty-fourth Street,
133 S. Twelfth Street.

ALFRED C. GIBSON,
707 Westview Ave., Mt. Airy,
1426 Callowhill Street.

WILLIAM A. GLASGOW, JR.,
124 S. Twenty-second Street,
415 Real Estate Trust Building.

EMIL GUENTHER,
Hamilton Court,
308 Pennsylvania Building.

WILLIAM H. HAINES,
5433 Wayne Street, Germantown,
1136 Ridge Ave.

CLARENCE L. HARPER,
1922 Green Street,
715 Chestnut Street.

HENRY LA BARRE JAYNE,
1035 Spruce Street,
505 Chestnut Street.

JOHN STORY JENKS,
1937 Arch Street,
328 Chestnut Street.

ROBERT D. JENKS,
920 Clinton Street,
700 West End Trust.

CHARLES F. JENKINS,
150 W. Washington Lane, Germantown.
1024 Race Street.

HON. THEODORE F. JENKINS,
3933 Walnut Street,
1100 Franklin Bank Building.

WILLIAM W. JUSTICE,
Manheim, near McKean, Germantown,
517 Chestnut Street.

J. PERCY KEATING,
1833 DeLancey Place,
701 Arcade Building.

MAX LEVY,
145 Maplewood Ave., Germantown,
220 W. Roberts Ave., Germantown.

FRANCIS A. LEWIS,
2207 St. James Place,
512 Walnut Street.

THEODORE J. LEWIS,
212 N. Thirty-fourth Street,
1218 Chestnut Street.

WILLIAM M. LONGSTRETH,
Knox and Penn Sts., Germantown,
230 Chestnut Street.

THOMAS J. McCAFFREY,
5453 Spruce Street.

J. GIBSON McILVAIN,
East Downingtown, Pa.
Crozer Building, Phila.

- CHARLES L. MCKEEHAN,
2116 Chestnut Street,
321 Chestnut Street.
- HENRY F. MITCHELL,
210 N. Thirty-fourth Street,
Thirty-sixth and Reed Streets.
- ROLAND S. MORRIS,
2122 Spruce Street,
Land Title Building.
- GEORGE W. NORRIS,
234 S. Twenty-second Street,
Franklin Bank Building.
- WILLIAM F. NORRIS,
1530 Locust Street
133 S. Twelfth Street.
- S. DAVIS PAGE,
281 S. Fourth Street,
700 West End Trust Building.
- SHELDON POTTER,
48 W. Tulpehocken St., Germantown.
800 West End Trust Building.
- FRANCIS B. REEVES,
McKean, Ave., Germantown,
116 S. Third Street.
- CHARLES RICHARDSON,
1307 Spruce Street,
704 North American Building.
- DR. L. S. ROWE,
340 McKean, University Dormitories
(Thirty-seventh and Spruce Sts.).
- WILLIAM H. SCOTT,
168 School Lane, Germantown.
1211 Clover Street.
- COLEMAN SELLERS, JR.,
3301 Baring Street,
1600 Hamilton Street.
- FREDERICK H. STRAWBRIDGE,
School Lane, Germantown,
801 Market Street.
- ALLAN SUTHERLAND,
1502 Tioga Street,
North American Building.

ALBERT E. TURNER,
6366 Woodbine Ave., Overbrook.
N. E. cor. Broad and Chestnut Streets.

ANDREW R. WIGHT,
405 W. School Lane, Germantown,
1520 Chestnut Street.

ASA S. WING,
4028 Walnut Street,
409 Chestnut Street.

JOHN C. WINSTON,
5441 Wayne Ave., Germantown,
1010 Arch Street.

OWEN WISTER,
Old York Road and Olney Ave., Oak
Lane,
913 Pine Street.

STUART WOOD,
1620 Locust Street.
400 Chestnut Street.

WALTER WOOD,
1620 Locust Street.
400 Chestnut Street.

DR. GEORGE WOODWARD,
400 W. Willow Grove Ave., Chestnut
Hill,
708 North American Building.

THOMAS RAEBURN WHITE, *Counsel*,
187 Maplewood Street, Germantown,
700 West End Trust Building.

E. L. D. ROACH, *Executive Secretary*,
4936 N. Camac Street,
708 Bulletin Building.

